Lawyers—1924.

Arkansas.

SCIPIO JONES APPEALS FOR DOOMED NEGROES AND STAYS EXECUTION

(Commonwealth News Service)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 14.—Spurgeon Ruck and Will Bettis, Negroes, sentenced to die in the electric chair at the state penitentiary here last Friday for the murder of Mrs. Effie Latimer at her home near Van Buren, Ark., several weeks ago, were granted reprieves by the state supreme court late on Thursday.

The stay of execution was presented to the warden of the penitentiary at 6 o'clock. All arrangements for the executions had been made.

The two men were convicted recently at Van Buren. Their counsel announced that the supreme court will be asked to review the case, but there was delay in filing the appeal. A Negro attorney, representing the condemned men, appeared here Thursday and filed the petition of appeal, but it developed that the transcript of the trial court record had not been received from Van Buren.

The transcript was found in the postoffice, however, a few minutes before the offices of the supreme court closed and the appeal was perfected. A stay of execution was issued immediately and transmitted to the warden of the penitentiary.

SCIPIO A. JONES ELECTED

CHANCELLOR IN

ARKANSAS COURT

Scipio A. Jones, prominent colored attorney of Little Rock, Arkansas was elected as Special Chancellor in the Pulaski Chancery Court, Ark., the second highest court in that State, on Saturday, August 30th.

This is the first time in the history of the South, so far as is known, and possibly in the United States, that such an honor has been paid a Negro lawyer. Mr. Jones has had a prominently successful career as a member of the Arkansas bar, his outstanding achievement being the successful defense of the victims of the Phillips County, Arkansas Riots of October, 1919, in which cases Mr. Jones was the principal attorney of the N. A. A. C. P. These cases were fought doggedly by Mr. Jones through all the Arkansas courts and through the U. S. Supreme Court, where he was associated with Mr. Moorfield Storey. These cases, it will be remembered, established a new precedent in American legal procedure in that the decision gained in the United States Supreme acted not only as a reversal of the Arkansas Court but, in effect, was a reversal of the Supreme Court itself.

Arkansas and Scipio A. Jones

By WILLIAM PICKENS

I HAVE known both Arkansas and Scipio Jones intimately nearly all my life. Scipio is one of the best lawyers in the State of Arkansas, and Arkansas has sometimes been very nearly what Sherman said Texas was. Scipio Jones is also the lawyer whose brain and courage beat Arkansas in the famous "Arkansas Cases" and saved the lives of twelve innocent colored men and got over one-half hundred others out of jail. It was a case of Scipio vs. Arkansas. What greater miracle could happen, then, than to find Arkansas now honoring Scipio A. Jones? Perhaps, after all, we have been somewhat prejudiced towards the white people of Arkansas. At any rate, I wish to acknowledge my individual astonishment when I received the following telegram from a Little Rock, Arkansas, citizen:

"Unique distinction and eminently creditable honor paid Scipio A. Jones here this morning by his election as Special Chancellor in Pulaski Chancery Court, second highest court in State. First time in history of South and possibly in the United States such an honor paid a Negro lawyer. Recognition and respect by his contemporaries of his ability as a brilliant jurist.

SCIPIO A. JONES PRESIDES IN ARKANSAS DIVORCE SUIT

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 19.—An honor which is believed to be the first of its kind bestowed upon an attorney of our group in the entire Southland, was conferred upon Scipio A. Jones, prominent attorney of this city, who was chosen as special chancellor to preside at a hearing on a divorce case brought by Mrs. Anna Eason against her husband, Haywood Eason, and which was decided by the court in favor of the plaintiff, who was awarded a divorce decree.

After hearing statements from attorneys W. A. Singfield and John Kibler, Chancellor Jones was able to dispose of the case in less than 15 minutes.

Attorney Jones is one of the leading attorneys of the South. He is very well known in church and fraternal circles and has practiced law in this city for more than 40 years.

Lawyers—1924. Florida.

ATT'Y M'GILL WINS OWN CASE BEFORE FLORIDA COURTS

(By George E. Taylor)

Jacksonville, Florida, Aug. 4—Because of the general importance of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Florida, in which cause the contending parties on one side was a prominent white attorney and on the other side were Negroes, your correspondent elects to give the public the benefit of the facts in the case, which are in substance as follows:

Washington Tribune

In June 1919, A. W. Cockrell, Jr., a prominent white lawyer of this city, instituted suit against S. D. McGill, a prominent Negro lawyer of this city and his wife ,to recover what he claimed to be a reasonable fee for legal services rendered in a previous suit. In fact, two suits were filed against the McGills, one on the Law side of the Court and one on the Chancery side. Each suit was for twenty thousand dollars. The original suit in which Attorney Cockrell was employed by the McGills, involved certain large real estate holdings in Jacksonville, alleged to be worth over a hundred thousand dollars. The McGills refused to pay the fee charged, on the grounds that the amount was unreasonable, unjust and unfair.

9—6-24

When the Chancery suit was heard before the Circuit Judge the Court's findings were in favor of the white attorney, giving him a lien on all of the real estate held by the McGills and directing that same be sold to satisfy Attorney Cockrell's claim of twenty thousand dollars, the fee claimed.

Atorney McGill, being dissatisfied with the Judgment of the Court, appealed the case and on April 7th, 1921, the Supreme Court dismissed the bill against the McGills on the ground that there was no equity in it.

The case at Law was next heard by the lower Court and the findings, like that of the case in Chancery, were in favor of Attorney Cockrell(white), for over fourteen thousand dollars including interest. From this judgment Attorney McGill, promptly appealed to the Supreme Court of Florida, and the Supreme Court recently reversed the Circuit Judge on the ground that the verdict was excessive and unreasonable. The whole case has just been settled by the payment of five thousand dollars by the McGills, who offered the contending white lawyer seven thousand five hundred dollars before he instituted the suit for twenty thousand dollars.

Novel Coincidence

A noticeable feature of these cases brought by a white lawyer against the McGills, is that the Judge before whom the cases were tried, made dozens of Orders before and after the trial of the cases, covering a period of over ten years, and every Order was directly against the Negro defendants (McGills). On the other hand, every decision made by the Supreme Court of Florida, was in favor of the McGills.

The legal adage that, "He who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client.' failed to apply in these cases, for Attorney McGill was compelled to be his own lawyer because it was practically impossible to find a reputable white lawyer in these parts who would take such a case against a prominent white lawyer like Attorney Cockrell, and give Negro clients impartial service.

In these cases, ten thousand dollars represents the difference between opinio nof a "Reasonable attorney's fee" and that of the Supreme Court of Florida as to what is a "reasonable fee" in the same case.

Many similar cases have been brought throughout the South and all of them have closed against the side of fairnes sand justice, because no one persisted as did Attorney McGill in appealing to the highest tribunal where justice may be found

Lawyers—1924. Illinois.

S. B. TURNER VICTOR IN COAST LAW SUIT

Hon. Sheadrick B. Turner achieved a signal victory in the United States district court at Los Angeles, Cal., last week when a jury returned a verdict finding his client, Mrs. Nettie C. Bowen (white) not guilty of conspiring with David Pashkow (white) to conceal assets in a bankruptcy case. Mr. Turner, accompanied by his wife, left Chicago June 4, carrying with him many letters of recommendation from Chicago judges introducing him favorably to California officials. The trial [illegible] several days. The firm of Lewis and Barnhill (white), one of the largest law firms in the West represented Pashkow. Mr. Turner was assisted in the trial by David E. Daniels (white) of Chicago, who happened to be sojourning in Los Angeles at the time of the trial.

S. B. Turner

Pashkow and Mrs. Bowen were charged with taking $60,000 out of the jurisdiction of the court while bankruptcy was impending. Pashkow interposed the defense that he was robbed in a restaurant by two men who escorted him to the train and compelled him to go to Chicago. Mr. Turner received many compliments from the presiding attorney as well as from some of the jurors for his masterly argument in defense of his client.

Mr. Turner made several speeches while in California. After the close of the case Mr. and Mrs. Turner went to his old home in Baton Rouge, La., for a week's visit. He will arrive in Chicago at the end of this week.

Negro Lawyer In Frank Case

Chicago, Ill., August 14.—Edward H. Wilson, Chicago Attorney and aid to District Attorney Crowe, who writes the criminal briefs to the Criminal Court, participated in the prosecution of Loeb and Leopold, youthful murderers of Chicago.

COOK COUNTY BAR MEMBERS HEAR EDITOR OF DEFENDER

The Cook County Bar association composed of the Race lawyers of this county, held its regular monthly meeting at the Appomattox club house Aug. 1. Those who attended the meeting enjoyed one of the finest treats ever afforded the Association Robert S. Abbott, editor of The Chicago Defender, was the speaker of the evening and seldom has any speaker impressed his hearers with greater sincerity of purpose to serve his Race. He was plain-spoken in his estimate of the lawyers he knows here and elsewhere. He praised the studious, honest, efficient ones and decried the others, and admonished his hearers to keep up the steady increase in ability and dignity that he had noticed in the last 10 years.

His description of the bearing, education and standing of the lawyers in Brazil and other countries was at once instructive and inspiring, and his happiness that more and more of the Colored lawyers are college graduates evidenced his hope for the future.

The great climax of the meeting came when Mr. Abbott said that he felt that Race lawyers had not been given their just share of recognition, that their good work had in very large part gone unnoticed, and that he therefore would give space in the Defender henceforth for articles about the lawyers and by them. The association members responded heartily to Mr. Abbott's sentiments because they knew that he had practiced what he was preaching. He never has business too large or important for a Race lawyer to handle.

The association appointed a publicity committee composed of Henry W. Hammond, A. M. Burroughs and Violette N. Anderson to co-operate with the Defender in putting the public into more intimate connection with the lawyers and to make them more serviceable to the public.

COTTER WINS BIG CASES FOR THE UNITED STATES

Another big victory was won for the government this week in the United States District Court when Federal Judge Cliffe handed down an opinion in the celebrated income tax case entitled United States versus August Lipman, involving the payment of some $15,000 in income taxes and interest in favor of the government. The case was handled by Assistant District Attorney James G. Cotter.

James Cotter

The referee in bankruptcy, Frank L. Wean, had ruled against the government upon the question of the rate of interest imposed by the government against a corporation delinquent in the payment of taxes. The government contended that the rate of one per cent a month is the statutory rate. The defendant corporation insisted upon 6 per cent as being the legal rate, in accordance with the state laws of Illinois, but Attorney Cotter convinced the court that the government is entitled to the statutory rate, and the judge entered his order to that effect. 12-20-24

More than a dozen cases of this character were held in suspension awaiting the decision of the Lipman case and the decision means thousands of dollars to Uncle Sam.

Attorney Cotter is considered the government's expert on internal revenue cases and he is in charge of more than a hundred contested tax matters for the collector of internal revenue. Among noted cases now in his charge are the Leo Koretz case involving $753,000, the Warren C. Spurgin and the Jacob Goldman cases

Lawyers—1924. Kansas.

Atty. Bradshaw Wins Suit in District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, Before District Judge Whitcomb In the Case of a White Woman

In the case of Mrs. Cora T. Cooper and John G. Cooper, her husband, who was a wealthy white man, and a miser, with an estate of $75,00. Mrs. Cooper was poor woman before marriage. Court proceeding started in 1911, was granted divorce in 1918. Ever since 1911 have been fighting in court. Topeka Plaindealer

They have a girl 13 years of age, whom Cooper refused to support with plenty of money. The case was in

ATTORNEY BRADSHAW.

court 13 years, both District and Supreme. Atty. McKeever, white, and several other prominent white lawyers of the city failed in their effort to put the thing over. In 1922 the plaintiff turned the case over to Attorney Bradshaw, who since that time has worked continuously on the case and has succeeded in making Cooper pay the child $10,000. Attorney Bradshaw took the case to the Supreme Court. Cooper was put under arrest under a number of contempt proceedings and failed to make him support the child. These were carried on by the prominent lawyer, but failed.

Since June, 1923, Mr. Bradshaw represented the little girl in probably 40 hearings in the court, until Mr. Cooper saw that he was going to have to support the child, paid $6000 in court on April 5th rather than go to prison. During these hearings he alleged that his wife had married a colored man, which was untrue, and the statement was ignored by the court, and the color question, which he hoped to have injected into the case, and her neglected duty toward the child was also ignored by the court as being unreasonable and preposterous. He also had his former wife arrested in police court on charge of assault in order to kidnap the child, but in this case Attorney Bradshaw showed to the court the motive of this, and advised Cooper to go to the District Court and not the police court, to settle his matrimonial difficulties.

Two days later he went to Probate Court and swore out the insanity condition of his wife, so that he might get the child. But Mr. Bradshaw represented her in that case, and the Probate Court held that the woman was perfectly sane, freeing her from the insanity charge. This was all due to the continued efforts of Attorney Bradshaw, and also the efforts of A. M. Thomas, lawyer of this city, who assisted Attorney Bradshaw in this matter.

As the result of this Attorney Bradshaw filed a $15,000 law suit for malicious prosecution, which will be tried in the District Court within the next few days.

Mr. Bradshaw is ably assisted in this work by A. M. Thomas and the law firm of Addington and Doster. This woman has unlimited confidence in Mr. Bradshaw as a lawyer, who gave him exclusive charge of all her litigations.

Attorney Bradshaw is making good and forty-five per cent of his regular white, which clearly demonstrates his ability. The writer has called at his office many time and always found the greater number of his patrons white. He treats all his clients alike.

He is one of the leading attorneys of the West, having successfully handled numerous large cases in the Probate, District and Supreme courts. He is an upright, Christian gentleman. Active worker in all organizations of the Calvary Baptist church. The president of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

The Plaindealer had the honor of printing the briefs for Mr. Bradshaw for the Supreme Court in 1923. If this attorney can trust this office to such an extent, why not others. Attorney Bradshaw is continuing to increase his popularity by performing great things.

Lawyers - 1924.

Mississippi.

NEGRO NOTARY PUBLIC.

Gov. Whitfield's Appointment at Vicksburg Defended.

JACKSON, Miss., May 7.—The appointment by Gov. Whitfield of T. G. Ewing, a negro lawyer of Vicksburg, as a notary public, has started some criticism, which seems to be based solely on the fact that Governors heretofore have refused to appoint negro notaries.

The functions of a notary public are to take acknowledgments, attest papers and take depositions and things of that kind. No one needs to patronize any particular notary unless he chooses to do so voluntarily. There are several hundred notaries in Jackson and perhaps a couple of hundred or more in Vicksburg, who are white persons. Negroes have their separate churches, theaters, their own lawyers and doctors and there seems to be no reason why they should not have notaries of their own race. Many negroes prefer white doctors and white lawyers, and many will doubtless do business with white notaries regardless of colored appointees. In most of the larger towns and cities the white and colored populations are segregated and the white and colored business centers are separated, and as a matter of convenience it would seem that they should be entitled to have notaries of their own.

Lawyers—1924. Missouri.

HEAD OF ST. LOUIS BAR ASSOCIATION PROTESTS TO GOVERNOR

Says Name Submitted Was Left Off Ballot.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16.—Another protest against the Bar Association referendum to select three St. Louis Republican lawyers, one of whom Gov. Hyde has promised to appoint as successor to Circuit Judge Charles B. Davis, resigned to go on the Federal bench was mailed to the Governor Feb. 7 by S. E. Garner, president of the Negro Bar Association.

Garner said the name of Daniel W. Bowles, Negro lawyer, was submitted to Bar Association officers, but did not appear on the ballot used in the referendum, which, as told, contains 21 names.

"The name of Daniel W. Bowles was submitted to the proper authorities two hours before the time for submitting such names expired," Garner said. "In today's papers, we find that the name of Mr. Bowles has been omitted. Upon investigation, however, we found that it was very likely a matter of inadvertance rather than willful omission."

Garner also complained that only members of the Bar Association were permitted to vote in the referendum. He said there were 4,600 lawyers in St. Louis, of whom 1,000 belonged to the Bar Association.

Bona Fide Negro Attorneys Of The City Of St. Louis

Names And Addresses Submitted By S. E. Garner, For The Protection Of The Public
S. E. GARNER
President of Bar Association

In St. Louis, as in other large cities, the lawyer has his problems. We have sections one here. Negroes are just beginning to have confidence in the Negro lawyer. Because of that confidence people who need the services of an attorney will listen to most any colored man who says he is an attorney.

There are some colored men in the city of St. Louis who represent themselves to the people as lawyers, but as a matter of fact are not; and the public, not knowing, believe them and consequently rush and risky their business with them, and the result is: In the end things turn out wrong and the poor victim finds too late that he was dealing with an imposter.

This condition has reached such proportions in St. Louis that it calls for some action on the part of the real lawyer to offset it. We, who are regularly licensed practicing attorneys, are the real sufferers, notwithstanding the suffering of the victims.

As President of the Mound City Bar Association, I feel called upon to publish the names and addresses of the bona fide Negro attorneys of the City of St Louis.

Beginning with the oldest members of the Bar, they are as follows:

Hon. Albert Burges, 1225a Market
Judge Crittenden E. Clark, 14 S. 6th St.
Hon. E. H. Taylor, 1407 Market St.
Hon. Hutchins Inge, 2645 Lawton Avenue.
Hon. Geo. L. Vaughn, 2348 Olive St.
Hon. Joe Smith, 1506 Chesnut St.
Hon. Homer G. Phillips, 2348 Olive street.
Hon. Daniel W. Bowles, 1311a Market St.
Hon. Robt. N. Owens, 2363 Market St.
Hon. N. W. Parden, 4128 Enright Ave.
Hon. N. A. Mitchell, 2702 Olive St.
Hon. S. E. Garner, 2348 Olive St.
Hon. Freeman L. Martin, 2330 Market St.
Hon. Geo. W. Wade, 4307 Labadie
Hon. John A. Davis, 1401a Market St.
Hon. Frank S. Bledsoe, 1937 Market St.
Hon. W. R. Hill, Jr., 1225a Market St.
Hon. Roy Lowe, 2327 Market St
Hon. J. H. Roberts, 400 S. Jefferson
Hon. Harvey V. Tucker, 2220a Market St.
Hon. Emanuel Williams, 2220a Market St.
Hon. Graves M. Allen, 823 N. 16th St.
Hon. Geo. B. Jones, 5 N. 14th St.
Hon. Edwin S. Kinswil, 5 N. 14th St.
Hon. Joseph L. McLemore, 1311a Market St.
Hon. Frank Clegg, 823 N. 16th St
Hon. A. C. Davis, 1a N. Broadway
Hon. Albert L. Eagland, 1419a Morgan St.

I desire to say to the public that if anybody other than the parties named above tells you he is a member of the Negro Bar of St. Louis, it will be well for you to require of him his credentials. If any new member comes to this bar, in justice to him I shall revise this list in a public statement at once.

If justice to Mr. Parden, I desire to say that he is one of the oldest and best informed men of the profession, but has not been an actual resident of St. Louis as long as Mr. Burgess, Mr. Clark and others.

Respectfully,
S. E. GARNER,
President Mound City Bar Association.

—Adv.

Lawyers—1924. New York.

CLARK SMITH NOW A NEW YORKER

Well Known Lawyer Associated With Big Firm At 38 Park Row In Down-Town District

HONORED BY ASSOCIATION

Was Well Known As One of Few Local Men Who Handled Only Civil Cases.

Clark L. Smith, attorney, formerly with offices in the Banneker Building at 14 E. Pleasant street, has moved his practice to New York, where he is now located with Kates and Levy, at 38 Park Row.

Mr. Smith was one of the few race attorneys who had virtually no criminal practice. He specialized in the real estate and corporation field and practically all of his cases were in the civil courts.

He was organizer of the Smith Realty Company, with holdings in Washington, Atlantic City and elsewhere, served as finanrial adviser for some of the city's wealthiest business men, and also for the millionaire firm of Brown and Stevens, of Philadelphia. He is believed to have accumulated a modest fortune in this manner.

"Baltimore is my home, and I feel very close to the people here," Mr. Smith told the AFRO-AMERICAN, "but I am making my home in New York in order to live with my aged mother and my sister. Of course, I shall return from time to time to serve old clients."

The Colored Bar Association of the city will give a reception in honor of Mr. Smith at the home of Mr. Howard Payne this week, when members of the association will bid him a formal adieu.

M'DOUGALL GIVEN BIG APPOINTMENT

New York, May 16.—Attorney Cornelius W. McDougal is the first of our group to be appointed to the office of special deputy attorney general of this state. The appointment was made by Attorney General Carl Sherman at a salary of $6,000 per annum.

Atty. McDougal

Attorney McDougal was appointed under the Martin act, which empowers the attorney general to investigate corporations with a view to determining whether spurious securities are being offered to the public, and to obtain injunctions restraining further sales. At his own request he has been assigned to investigate corporations operating in Harlem, many of which have recently been reaping rich harvests by selling bogus stocks.

Mr. McDougal is a graduate of Lincoln university and New York University Law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1908. From 1910 to 1915 he served as Republican assistant district attorney of the county of New York under Ex-Governor Charles E. Whitman. Some four or five years ago he joined the Democratic party and his appointment at this time is regarded as the indisputable evidence of the continuance of the policy of the late Charles F. Murphy, Democratic leader.

He has law offices at 200 Broadway and enjoys a good practice. At the time of the announcement of Mr. McDougal's appointment by Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, the appointments of Lts. Oswald DesVerney and Benjamin F. Wright were also announced as distributors of the state soldier's bonus. It is said that only ex-service men are eligible for such positions.

Becomes Lawyer Despite School

N. Y.'S NEW ASST. STATE'S ATTORNEY

New York, May 15.—Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, announced last week the appointment of Attorney Cornelius W. McDougald as Special Deputy Attorney General of the State of New York at a salary of $6,000 per annum. Mr. McDougald has been assigned to investigating corporations which have been reaping a rich harvest by the selling of bogus stock.

His appointment is gratifying to colored Democrats because it is regarded as evidence of the continuance of the policy of the late Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, who by his recognition of colored men in appointing them to high official positions practically wrecked the Republican party among colored people as he had previously wrecked it among whites.

Mr. McDougald is a graduate of Lincoln and New York University law school. He will continue his private practice as well.

RUTH WHITEHEAD WHALEY

New York, Sept. 4.—Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, who was denied a law diploma by Fordham University on the ground that she alleged race prejudice in the school successfully passed the New York bar examination last week and has been admitted to practice.

Negro Law Firm Engaged By Bank

New York, July 10.—The law firm of Dyett, Hall & aPtterson hasc been appointed legal advisers and prosecuting attorneys for the Harlem branch of the Chelsa Exchange Bank, 135th street and Seventh avenue. This firm first came to the attention of the bank as the prosecuting attorney for Carlos Durant, who brought a forgery action against the bank.

At the close of the trial Mr. Chas. G. Rapp, vice-president and manager in charge of the Harlem branch, consulted the members of the firm about taking over the legal work of the bank and, as a result of this consultation, the firm has been handling the affairs of the bank since May 1.

It is believed that Dyett, Hall & aPtterson are the only Negroes in charge of the legal affairs of any white banking institution in this country. Attorney Dyett is a graduate of the Law School of Howard University. He is a master of laws from Boston University. Attorney Patterson attended college at the University of California and is a graduate of the Law School of that institution. Attorney Hall, a graduate of the College of Law at Howard University, is now completing the requirements for the degree of J. D. S. at New York University Law School.

Colored Attorney Defends Italians

Gilchrist Stewart Secures Admission to U. S. of Prominent Foreigners Held at Ellis Island.

Attorney Gilchrist Stewart, an attorney with offices at 424 Lenox avenue, scored a distinct victory when Judge Winslow, in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, handed down a decision preventing the deportation of Francesco and Grazia Spinella, and by which the prominent Italians have been permitted to re-enter the country.

Francesco Spinella first came to the United States in 1905 and his wife in 1916. Both remained here until 1922, when they returned to Italy on a visit. When they sought to re-enter the country, last August, they were held at Ellis Island under the alien law, a ruling

"One of the main points in the controversy of this case," said Attorney Stewart to reporters, "not only before the Department of Labor at Washington, but in the Federal Court, was that these immigrants had previously been in this country over fifteen years and had not seen fit to take out their citizenship papers. This invariably comes up in case after case, because one of the best points in evidence that attaches, returning to an unrelinquished domicile to his residence here after a temporary visit abroad is the fact that he has taken out his first, or, better still, his second, citizenship papers. This brings him within the non-quota class under the new immigration law. Therefore, it behooves every alien, for his and his family's best interests, to take out his citizenship papers. It is a vital protection."

Attorney Stewart is also active in national political affairs

North Carolina.

Lawyers - 1924.

Four to N. C. Bar

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 21.—In a group of 132 applicants for admission to the North Carolina Bar were four colored persons. The examination was said to be the most severe ever given in the state.

Lawyers - 1924.

Ohio.

Race Woman Lawyer Candidate for Ohio State Legislature

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 29.—(P. N. S.)—Colored Republicans of Columbus are becoming imbued with a marked degree of race-consciousness in connection with the candidacy of Miss Daisy D. Perkins, successful woman attorney, for state representative.

Left motherless at the tender age of fourteen months, Attorney Perkins through untiring efforts and application and determination, qualified herself and became one of Ohio's first colored woman lawyers, and new enjoys a large clientele. The records of the Prosecuting Attorney's office will show that Miss Perkins has won more criminal cases during the last two years than any of the other eight hundred lawyers in Franklin county. Of the 800 lawyers 20 are colored.

Miss Perkins is the daughter of John M. Perkins, a local barber in Shawnee, a mining town in Perry county, where she was born. Her mother died when she was fourteen months old. Mr. Perkins reared and educated his six children himself. She was graduated from the Findlay High School at 15 and four years later from the collegiate department of Wilberforce University. After leaving college Miss Perkins took up the study of stenography and became an expert court and convention reporter, which she did for sixteen years.

She studied law during her spare time in the office of the late Judge M. B. Earnhart, who had the distinction of being one of the best criminal lawyers in the Middle West. Miss Perkins was admitted to the Franklin County Bar June 1, 1919. Since then she has built up an extensive practice with clients of both races. During the campaign of 1920 she was one of the National Speakers.

Miss Perkins is a candidate for State Representative on the Republican ticket. It is thought she will win the nomination in August and the election in November.

COLUMBUS O JOURNAL
MARCH 20, 1924

Wilbur E. King Again on Prosecutor's Staff

Wilbur E. King, colored attorney, said to be one of the best criminal lawyers in Franklin County, has been appointed an assistant by County Prosecutor John R. King. The appointment was effective yesterday and was approved by Judge Scarlett.

This is the third time, court records show, that Wilbur King has served as assistant prosecutor of Franklin County. He was selected March 14, 1902, by Edward L. Taylor, then prosecutor, and remained in that position until the end of 1904. During 1913 and 1914 he served under Prosecutor Edward C. Turner.

Appointment of Wilbur King increases the prosecutor's staff to seven, the largest it has ever been. Prosecutor King has as his assistants Joseph A. Godown, Paul C. Hicks, John E. Cooper, Ray E. Hughes, also colored, and Raymond Phelan, recently appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Wilbur E. Benoy, who is special counsel in the office of Attorney General Crabbe.

Lawyers—1924. Pennsylvania.

IRISH JUDGE MAKES FIGHT ON NEGRO JUDGE

(A. N. P.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 25.—Magistrate F. X. O'Connor renewed his attack on Amos Scott, Negro magistrate, when the Irish magistrate accused Scott of holding a white man under $300 bail for larceny who had a family of five children whom the Irishman claimed were in dire need.

Dallas Express 2-26-24

Scott held the charge lightly and said: "I have no quarrel with that man. Let him do his work and I will do mine."

Last winter the same two had a verbal battle and it was partly settled after Scott had accused the Irishman of being a friend of the boot-leggers. Scott was accused by O'Connor of freeing all liquor violators.

The differences that have caused the two magistrates to attack each other are things of mystery. However, several causes were rumored, including politics. During the verbal battle last winter in which the two magistrates met again at meeting of the city magistrates, the feeling ran so high that Scott, who was a pugilist, invited the Irishman to settle the argument in some boxing arena. But was refused. Instead Scott was threatened with legal action. He in turn, said the same thing and the verbal attack ended until it was renewed this week.

Scott is the first Negro magistrate in this city. He is a member of the Vare organization, which controls the city.